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Select Poetry.

TO A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

My husband, 'twas for thee I left,
My own, my happy home;
For thee I left my cottage bowers,
With thee in joy to roam;
And where are all the holy vows,
The truth, the love, the trust,
That won my heart—all scattered now,
And trampled in the dust.

I loved thee with a love untold,
And when I stood beside
Thy noble form, I joyed to think
I was thy chosen bride.
They told me ere I was thine own,
How sad my lot would be;
I thought not of the future, then—
I only thought of thee.

I left my home, my happy home,
A sunny-hearted thing,
Forgetting that my happiness
A shadowing cloud might bring.
The sunny side of life is gone,
Its shadows only mine,
And thorns are springing in my heart,
Where blossoms used to twine.

I do not blame thee for the lot,
I only pray for thee,
That thou may'st from the tempter's power,
(O, joyful thought!) be free;
That thou may'st bend above my grave,
With penitence sincere,
And for the broken hearted one,
Let fall a sober tear.

LOOK ALOFT.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail,
If thine eye should grow dim and thy caution depart,
"Look aloft" and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If thy friend, who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are arrayed,
"Look aloft" to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to the eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret
"Look aloft" to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest—the son of thy heart,
The wife of thy bosom—in sorrow depart,
"Look aloft" from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil where "affection is ever to bloom."

And oh! when death comes in his terror to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, "look aloft" and depart.

A Select Story.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

A FIRST-RATE LOVE STORY.

Annie had arrived at the mature age of (do not start, reader,) twenty-seven, and yet in a state of single blessedness. Somehow or other she had not even fallen in love as yet. "Had she no offers?" What a simple question! Did you ever know half a million of dollars to go begging? Offers? Yes, scores of them! It may be accounted as one of her oddities, perhaps, but whenever the subject happened to be touched upon by her father, Annie would say that she wanted some one who could love her for herself, and she must have assurance of this, and how should she in her present position? Thus matters stood, when Annie was led to form and execute what will appear a very strange resolution—but she was a resolute girl. We must now go back six years.

One dark, rainy morning in November, as our old friend was looking composedly at the cheerful fire in the grate of his counting-room, really indulging in some serious reflection on the past and future—for future, too—a gentleman presented himself and inquired for Mr. Bremen. The old man uttered not a word, but merely bowed. There was that in his looks which said "I am he."

The stranger might have been some thirty years or so of age. He was dressed in black, a mourning weed was on his hat, and there was something in his appearance which seemed to indicate that the friend whose loss he deplored had recently departed. The letter of introduction which he presented to Mr. Bremen was quickly, yet carefully perused, and as it was somewhat unique, we shall take the liberty of submitting it to the inspection of the reader:

"——, 11th mo., 18—.

FRIEND PAUL: This will introduce to thee friend Charles Copeland. He has come to thy city in pursuit of business. I have known him from a youth up. Thou mayst depend upon him for aught he can do, and shall not lean as a broken reed. If thou canst do anything for him, thou mayest peradventure benefit thyself and find cause to rejoice.

Thy former and present friend,
MICHA LOOMIS."

"It is not every one that can get old Micha Loomis' indorsement on his character," said Paul Bremen to himself, as he folded up the letter of the well-known associate of former days. "Old Micha is good for a quarter of a million, or for anything else—it will do—I want him—getting old, business increasing—must have some more help—now as well as any other time."

The old gentleman looked at all this as he stood gazing in perfect silence on the man before him. At length he opened his lips.

"Mr. Copeland, you know all about books?"

"I have had some few years' experience."

"Any objection to a place here? Pretty close work—only one thousand a year."

"None."

"When can you begin?"

"Now."

A real smile shone on the old man's face. It lingered there like the rays of the setting sun among the clouds of evening, lighting up those seemingly hard, dark features.

A stool was pushed to the new comer, books were opened, matters explained, directions given, the pen was dipped in the ink, and in short, before an hour had passed away, you would have thought that the old man and young man had known each other for years.

In reference to our new friend, it will be sufficient to remark, that he had been liberally educated, as the phrase goes, and though he had entered early into business, he had not neglected the cultivation of his mind and heart. He had found time to cherish a general acquaintance with the most noteworthy authors of the day, both literary and religious, and with many of past times. After a few years of success in the pursuits to which he had devoted himself, misfortunes came thick and fast upon him. He found himself left with scarcely any property, and alone in the world, save his two only daughters.

As year after year passed away, he grew steadily in the confidence of his employer, who felt, though he said it not, that in him he possessed a treasure.

Very little indeed, was said by either of them not connected with the routine of business, and there had been no intercourse whatever, between them, save in the counting-room. Thus six years went by, towards the close of which period, old Mr. Bremen was found, looking with much frequency and earnestness at the young woman before him; something was evidently brewing in that old head. What could it be? And then, too, he looked so curiously. The Irish servant was puzzled. "Sure," said James, "something's coming." Annie, too, was somewhat perplexed, for those looks dwelt much on her.

"What is it father?" she said to him one morning at the breakfast table, as he sat gazing steadfastly in her face; do tell me."

"I wish you'd have him!" burst forth like an avalanche. "Known him for six years—true as a ledger—a gentleman—real sensible man—don't talk much—regular as clock work—prime for business—worth his weight in gold."

"Have who father? What are you talking about?"

"My head clerk, Copeland—you don't know him—I do—haven't seen anybody else worth a quill."

Annie was puzzled. She laughed, however, and said—

"Marry my father's clerk! what would people say!"

"Humbug, child, all humbug—worth forty of your whiskered, lounging, lazy gentry; say what they please; what do I care? what do you care? what's money, after all? got enough of it—want a sensible man—want somebody to take care of it; all humbug."

"What's all humbug, father?"

"Why, people's notions on these matters. Copeland is poor—so was I once—may be again—world's full of changes—seen a great many of them in my day—can't stay here long—got to leave you, Annie—wish you'd like him."

"Father, are you serious?"

"Serious, child!" and he looked so.

Annie was a chip of the old block; a strong-minded, resolute girl. A new idea seemed to strike her.

"Father, if you are really serious in the matter, I'll see this Copeland; I'll get acquainted with him. If he likes me, and I like him, I'll have him. But he shall love me for myself alone; I must know it. Will you leave the matter to me?"

"Go ahead, my child, and do as you like. Good-morning."

"Stop a moment, father. I shall alter my name a little; I shall appear to be a poor girl, a companion of our friend Mrs. Richards, in H—— street. She shall know the whole affair; you shall call me by my middle name, Peyton; I shall be a relative of yours; you shall suggest the business to Mr. Copeland, as you call him, and arrange for the first interview. The rest will take care of itself."

"I see, I see," and one of those rare smiles illuminated his whole face. It actually got between his lips, parted them asunder, glanced upon a set of teeth, but little the worse for wear, and was resting there when he left the house for his counting room. The twilight of that smile had not yet gone when he reached the well known spot, and bowed, and looked, "good morning," to those in his employ, for old Paul was, after his fashion, a polite man. On the morning of that day, what looks were directed to our friend Charles! so many, so peculiar, so full of something, that the head clerk could not help but notice them, and that, too, with some alarm. What was coming? At length the volcano burst forth.

"Copeland, my good fellow, why don't you get a wife?"

Had a thunderbolt fallen at his feet he could not have been more astonished. Did Mr. Bremen say that? And in the counting room too? The very ledger seemed to blush at the introduction of such a subject. He for the first time made a blot on the fair page before him.

"I say, why don't you get a wife?—know just the thing for you—prime article—poor enough, to be sure—what of that—a fortune in a wife, you know—a sort of a relation of mine—don't want to meddle with other people's affairs, know our own business best, can't help thinking you'll be happier—you must see her."

Now the fact is that Charles had for some time past thought so himself; but how the old man should have divined his feelings was quite a puzzle to him. In the course of the day a note was put into Mr. Bremen's hands by James, his Irish servant, the contents of which produced another grim smile. When the moment for his return home arrived, Mr. B. handed a sealed document of rather imposing form to Charles, saying—

Copeland, you'll oblige me by leaving that at No. 67, H——street. Place it in the hands of the person to whom it is directed; don't want to trust to any one else."

The clerk saw on the outside, Mrs. Richards, No. 67, H—— street. The door-bell was rung. The servant ushered Copeland into a small, neat parlor, where sat a lady apparently twenty-five or thirty years of age, plainly dressed, engaged in knitting a stocking. Our friend bowed, and inquired for Mrs. Richards.

She is not in, but is expected presently; will you be seated?" There was an ease and quietness, and an air of self-command about this person which seemed peculiar to Copeland. He felt at ease at once, (you always do with such people,) made some commonplace remark, which was immediately responded to; then another; and soon the conversation grew so interesting that Mrs. Richards was nearly forgotten. Her absence was strangely protracted, but at length she made her appearance. The document was presented; a glance at the outside.

"Mr. Copeland?" Charles bowed.

"Miss Peyton?" The young lady bowed, and thus they were introduced. There was no particular reason for remaining any longer, and our friend took his departure.

"That night Annie said to Mr. B. "I like his appearance, father."

"Forward, march!" said old Paul, and he looked at his daughter with vast satisfaction.

"The ould man's as swate to night as a new potatee," said James to the cook.

The next day Charles Copeland came very near writing several times "Miss Peyton, Dr." as he was making out some bills of merchandise sold.

"Delivered the paper, last evening?"

Copeland bowed.

"Mrs. Richards is an old friend—humble in circumstances—the young lady, Peyton, worth her weight in gold any day—have her myself if I could.,,

* * * * *

"How much you remind me of Mr. B.," said Charles one evening to Annie; "I think you said you were a relation of his?"

"I am a relative of his through my mother," was the grave reply.

Mrs. Richards turned away to conceal a smile.

Somewhat later than usual on that day Annie reached her father's house. There was no mistaking the expression of her countenance. Happiness was written there.

"I see, I see," said the old man; "the account is closed, books balanced, have it all through now in short order. You are a sensible girl—no foolish puss—just what I want—bless you, child, bless you."

The next day Paul came, for almost the first time in his life, rather late to his counting room. Casks and boxes seemed to be starting with wonder.

"Copeland, you are a fine fellow—heard from Mrs. Richards—proposed to my relation. Peyton—all right—done up well. Come to my house this evening—never been there yet before, eh?—eight o'clock precisely—want to see you—got something to say."

"How much interest he seems to take in this matter," said Charles. "He's a kind old fellow in his way; a little rough, but good at heart."

"Yes, Mr. Copeland, ever kinder than you think for."

At eight o'clock precisely, the door-bell of Mr. Bremen's mansion rung. Mr. Charles Copeland was ushered in by friend James.—Old Paul took him kindly by the hand, and, turning round abruptly, introduced him to "My daughter, Miss Annie Peyton Bremen," and immediately withdrew.

"Charles, will you forgive me this?" He was too much astonished to make any reply. "If you only knew all my feelings and motives, I am sure you would."

That the motives and feelings were soon explained to his entire satisfaction, no one will doubt.

"Copeland, my dear fellow," shouted old Paul, as he entered the room, "no use of a long engagement."

"Oh! father!"

"No use, I say; married now—get ready afterward, next Monday evening, who cares? Want it over; feel settled. Shan't part with Annie, though—must bring your wife here—no words—partner in business—Bremen and Copeland—papers all drawn up—can't alter it—be quiet, will you?—won't stay in the room."

I have now finished my story, reader. I have given you the facts. I cannot say, however, that I approve of the deception practised upon our friend Charles. As, however, our Lord commended the "unjust steward because he acted wisely," so, I suppose, the good sense shown by the young lady in choosing a husband for the sake of what he was, not for the sake of what he might have possessed, merits our approbation. It is not every one who has moral courage enough to step out of the circles which surround the wealthy, and seek for those qualities of mind and heart which wealth neither gives nor takes away.

LIFE FOR LIFE.

A SKETCH OF THE REVOULTION.

"Father, is there no hope for him? Is the British general so heartless as to condemn so noble, so brave, so young, to die without mercy?"

These words were used by a pale, tearful girl of great beauty, in the middle portion of the Revolution which gave freedom a home on our loved soil. During that period when cruelty was but too prevalent with both parties—when tories, American born, were, if possible, more relentless and cruel than the British troops.

The father, a noble looking man of middle age, turned a glance out of the window which opened towards Long Island Sound, the green waters of which could be seen sparkling beyond a grove that fronted his dwelling, near Hurl Gate. He turned to this to hide from her his emotions, for she was his only child, and he feared that her young heart would break when he told her all the sad news that lay so heavily on his heart.

"Speak, father; tell me, is there no hope? I will go myself, and kneeling to the tyrant, will plead for the life of him whom I love as only woman can love!" she continued.

"Alas! my child, mercy is dead in the British general's breast—his heart is callous to pity! I have risked much by pleading for him, but for your sake, would be almost willing to die in Nathan's place."

"Cruel, cruel fate! When is he to die?—There may be some hope of his rescue. He was a favorite with Washington, and he is at White Plains. I will go to him!"

"Alas! my dear child, nerve yourself for the news. It is already too late!"

"Dead, *dead!*" shrieked the poor girl.—"Oh! father, say that it is not so!"

"Alas, my child—I cannot! He was hung at sunrise, and was even refused a Bible to look at ere he was summoned to the presence of his Maker!"

For a moment the poor girl stood silent; not a tear came from her eyes; but a wild light illuminated them; a flash as bright as fire itself gathered over both face and brow—she clenched her fair hands together until the nails seemed to enter the flesh, and with a cold, bitter tone she cried—

"LIFE FOR LIFE! I shall be revenged—yes, deeply revenged!"

"Child, dear child be calm," said the fond parent.

"Father, I am calm—*very* calm! Calm as *he* is, almost. But I swear that he shall be revenged, if my own hands have to reach the tyrant's heart that sealed his doom!—I loved, oh! how I loved him—and were not our betrothal vows plighted? I will act as a widow—as the widow of a soldier should act!"

"My dear child you will bring ruin upon our heads!"

"Not upon yours, father; but to *me* what is ruin now! But I will not be rash, I will go to my room, and pray and think of him who now lays cold in death."

She turned and left the room, whilst the father still stood looking from the window out upon the waters, which were dashed with a rising storm, and the trees, which already began to writhe beneath the force of the rising gale, like some huge giants wrestling with some unforseen power.

Meanwhile his daughter had gone up to her room in one of the cheerful gables of the old fashioned house; and, forgetting to pray in the mad tumult of her wronged heart, was also gazing out upon the storm which was not wilder than the tumult in her own heart.

From her elevated position she could look over the tree-tops and the seried clouds as like a battling host, enshrined to the charge, amid sulphurous flames and smoke, they rose and spread athwart the sky. She could see the eddying of Hurl Gate tossing with whirls the foam caps, white as drifting snow, in the air—the breakers tumbling up against the black rocks, as if they would hide their dangers from the mariner's view.

Suddenly the sound of a cannon was heard, and, as she looked upon the Sound, she saw that a ship of war had hove to above the narrow gorge of the Gate. A signal for a pilot was flying at the foretop, and the hated cross of St. George flew from her spanker gaff.

With one wild cry of fierce delight, the fair girl bounded from the room. "LIFE FOR LIFE—Nathan Hale shall be avenged!" she cried.

What was her idea? Within another room in the house was the clothing of a brother, who had long since been laid to rest beneath the sod; and to this room she fled, and soon was arrayed in a suit of such clothing as the young men generally wear when they go on a boating expedition. Without hesitation, she cut the long glossy tresses of hair from her head, and in a brief period, bore the appearance of any young man of eighteen, not more than her age. Having made these arrangements with a rapidity that only desperate resolve could cause, she instantly left the house, passing down the avenue towards the Sound, before her father's eyes, he little thinking that the apparently spruce young waterman, who chose to breast such a storm, was the person of his accomplished daughter.

"Hurrying down to a boat house, which fronted the avenue, she loosened one of those small light skiffs which are still the model of the pilots of Hurl Gate, hoisted a small sail, and in a few moments was out upon those angry waters, running upon the last of the flood tides as freely and boldly as if she had been in a stout ship instead of so small and frail a boat. It was no new thing for her to be upon the water, being reared so close to it and hundreds of times had she been dashing over those waves, but never perhaps in such a gale as that. Yet cooly she steered her tiny craft, avoiding the dangerous whirlpools and rocks, and heading towards the frigate, which impatient for a pilot, had already fired another gun.

Within less than twenty minutes from the time she started, she had luffed alongside of the man of war, having caught the lines cast out to her, and fastened the boat, had mounted the vessel's side; and stood upon the quarter deck, in the presence of the commander.

"Are you a pilot?" asked the latter, impatient in tone as well as look.

"I am, sir;" was the reply.

"Young for such business. Could you take us through Hurl Gate?"

"As well as my father, who has been a pilot here these thirty years!" was the reply.

"Why did he not come out, instead of sending a boy like you in a blow as fresh as this?"

"Because he is laid up with the rheumatism, sir, and then he knows that I can pilot you through as well as he can. Sir Henry Clinton knows *me*, sir?"

"Ah! does he—well, that is all right. Can we bear away yet?"

"No, sir; not for an hour—till the tide runs ebb."

"That is bad—this gale keeps rising. Is there no anchorage hereabouts?"

"No, sir; not within twenty miles about, where your anchor would hold."

"Then we must go through!"

"Yes, sir; as soon as the tide comes. I would not risk it yet, for, if the current should catch you on either bow, you'd go on the rocks, sure!"

"That is true, young man. Let me know the earliest moment that we can go through."

"Aye, aye, sir!"

And, while the English commander turned off to speak to one of his officers, the patriot pilot calmly went to the main gangway, and looked over the side as if watching for the change of tide.

But what was passing in her heart then? There were between three and four hundred souls in that fated vessel. She had lost the only loved thing, beside her father, on earth, when Nathan Hale was hung as a spy on that morning. She was not thinking how many hearts would be broken by her intended act; she was not thinking of the mothers and sisters, and wives in England, who would soon mourn for her deed—she was only thinking that soon, she would join him in the spirit land, and that dearly would his loss be avenged. For her own dear life she cared not, thought not—not even did she think of that worshiping father, who sadly paced his room, believing that she was praying for patience to bear her loss.

"Meantime, there were those three or four hundred hearts beating with gladness that they had got over a long and sickening voyage and soon would be anchored in front of the shores that looked so lovely in their sheen of green, even though the storm clouds hovered over them.

At last, after looking towards the home in which she was born—she knew it would be her last look—she turned and went to the commander and said:

"The tide is slack, it changes suddenly and we had better fill away at once."

The commander gave the necessary orders to his lieutenant, and the next moment the main topsail, which had been laid aback was braced around, the head sheets eased away, and the vessel headed for the narrow channel where a thousand crafts have, ere this, laid their oaken bones.

As they approached the channel, and saw the black rocks, the whirling eddies, the taunting breakers, dashing high on every hand, the officers and crew looked anxiously out upon the danger. But so calm and fearless seemed the young pilot, that reassurance had a home in every heart—so clear above the gale his bugle like voice sounded, as he gave the orders, "Port, steady so—luff a point!" &c.

They were more than half through. The tumbling breakers of the "punch bowl" and "hog's back" had been passed; a few hundred fathoms more, and they would be safe from every danger. Then one quick glance toward heaven, and the disguised girl cried: "*Port—Port! Hard!*"

The helmsman obeyed. The vessel eased off before the wind and flew on with accumulated speed, for a moment, and no more!—With a crash, which sent her tall spars tumbling over her bows—and sent her crew reeling to the deck—she brought up on a huge rock near the perpendicular shore to the right. Then amid the rush of waters, the curses of officers, and the shouts of frightened men, was heard the pilot's shrill cry:

"If one of you survive this wreck go tell your British general that NATHAN HALE *is avenged*, and that *by a woman*, too! Sink—*sink!* and may my curses go with you!"

And before a hand could reach her had they wished it, she leaped into the eddying tide; and ere she sunk, the proud frigate, with its shivered spars and sails, its flag still flying, and its crew of stout men, was going down into the cold, dark waters, and the murdered Hale was avenged!

And thus this brief sketch is closed. The guns of the sunken frigate rest beneath the tide of Hurl Gate; but the memory of the Patriot Pilot lives in more than one breast yet.

An Old Man's Thoughts.

Blessed is the man who profits by his own experience. We can all look back to some action of our past lives and learn wherein we were wrong, and profit by the knowledge. The enjoyments of the present hour are apt to lull us into a feeling of security, which one moment of adversity will instantly dispel. We build castles out of present pleasure, which almost crush us in falling pieces.

This is a plain common-sense world. The moon may shine upon it, but it should not make us dependent upon the transient beams for our happiness. Clouds I presume are of more real use to the earth than all the light derived from the changing face of its cold follower. Did our earthly course always run smoothly, and did no shadows ever cross our vision, our experience would be fruitless, and our existence would be, as the moon's, cold, dull, and lifeless. Our wisdom would want the warmth and refreshing shower, the sunlight and storm, to make it increase and yield abundant fold.

How many young men waste their prime and their principle chasing bubbles which when caught burst before their very eyes and vanish into thin air! Such experience leaves within the blank, or void, an emptyness which only temporary or continual excitement can fill.

The young man who cultivates within himself his own best faculties, will find that in his past there is good experience; in his present, pleasure; and in his future, hope. I say cultivates within himself, because in looking back over my own past life, I find that it has been from my own calm reflection that my greatest good has been derived.

We may cultivate our own reflective faculties until they become entirely independent of the actions of the body. Every man, I presume has at some point in his life, after the plow, at the forge, in the mill, or at the desk, humbly and sincerely worshipped God according to the plain dictates of his own conscience. Such worship must be free from both hypocrisy and idolatry. I think there is just as much extravagance in worship, as in anything else we do. We worship the praise of man rather than the favor of God. That which bursts from us unheeded, carrying with it only the load under which we are sinking, must reveal unto Deity our true wants. Laboring worship may exhaust the body, but I cannot see in it any refreshment for the spirit.

Man is continually striving to run away from himself. He dresses himself in costly clothing to hide his poverty; attends public worship to cover private hypocrisy; prays at street corners in order to rob more securely each passer by.

The present is an extravagant age. There is extravagance everywhere, save always in those things emanating from the hand Divine; and poverty clothed in broad-cloth thrusts aside modest wealth and exalts itself higher and higher unto its ultimate fall. Be modest in all things, and at all times. No matter how much another may glisten or glare before the world in his brazen armor, remember the strongest steel cannot confine a restless conscience.

Let the young look about them and learn from the experience of others to live within their means. Reduce your ideas. Comfort is in reality very simple, and easily satisfied. Moonshine will not bake bread, nor feed a hungry stomach.

Thus my reflections wander. Sometimes toward heaven after angel's food; sometimes over the earth after the beautiful in our nature. Sometimes searching for the upward path, and in its straight and narrow way striving to enter; and again mourning over those who are striving blindly to put off the harvesting of seed sowed in iniquity. Verily, the mind of man is unto himself most mysterious.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A Sabbath Parable.

A devoted Christian, who is never at a loss for means and modes of approach to strangers on religious subjects, was lately passing over the noble common in Brooklyn, on the site of Fort Greene, on a Sabbath morning, when he observed a group of half-growing youths obviously intent upon finding their own pleasure, if possible, on God's holy day. To approach them with reproof would have been merely to excite a profane scoff; so he sauntered near them with a careless air, and after seating himself on the grass and pausing idly for a few moments, said in a pleasant, familiar tone—

"Boys, I'll tell you a story."

They gathered around unsuspecting, and he proceeded as follows:—

"There was once a good man, noted for his kindness and liberality; who was traveling in a lonely spot, when he met a man who represented himself as having suffered a great loss, and consequently in distress. With the greatest kindness, he instantly drew out his purse, and, after examining it, said, "I have only seven dollars with me; but I think that, with one dollar, I can get to the end of my journey, and you shall have the rest;" and with that he handed him the six dollars.—Would you not think the beggar must have gone off very grateful and contented? No such thing. He was no beggar, but a robber; and, seeing that the good man had still one dollar in his possession, to obtain that, he drew a pistol and shot him dead."

The hearers expressed in their several ways, the heartiest abhorrence at this shocking turn of the story, and one even ventured to doubt the possibility of anything so base. But here he was caught; for our friend turned upon him with a charge of similar and still baser ingratitude in his own person. He reminded him of One who emptied; not a purse, but his heart, for his benefit; who gave him freely six days out of seven, and retained but one, to be devoted to his worship—"and now," said he, "you are so mean, you are robbing him of that!"

The boys hung their heads, without a word to say; and presently the group dissolved, and its members stole away in separate directions.

Peculiarities of Gutta Percha.

In its crude state, or in combination with other materials, gutta percha may be heated and reheated to the consistency of thin paste, without injury to its future manufacture, while India rubber, if but once treated in the same manner will be destroyed and unfit for further use. Gutta percha is not dissolved by fatty substances; indeed, one application of it is for oil vessels,—while India rubber is soon dissolved by coming in contact with fatty substances, as is well known.—Gutta percha is a non-conductor of cold, heat, and electricity, and its natural state is non-elastic, and with little or no flexibility; India rubber, on the contrary, is a conductor of heat, cold, and electricity, and by nature highly elastic and flexible. The specific gravity of gutta percha is much less than that of India rubber—in proportion as 100 of gutta percha is to 150 of India rubber, and is of much finer quality, and a far better conductor of sound. Fabrics wrought of India rubber require a separate varnish to give them a polish, but the gutta percha possesses a nature of inherent polish, equal in lustre to varnish. When it is quite pure the color of gutta percha is of a grayish white. It has a greasy feel with a peculiar leathery smell. It is not affected by boiling alcohol, but dissolves readily in boiling spirits of turpentine, also in naphta and coal tar. The gutta is highly inflammable: a strip cut off takes light and burns with a bright flame, emitting sparks, and dropping a black residum in the manner of sealing wax, which in its combustion it very much resembles. But the special peculiarity of this substance is the effect of boiling water upon it. When immersed for a few minutes in water above 150 degrees, Fahrenheit, it becomes soft and plastic, so as to be capable of being moulded to any required shape or form which it retains upon cooling. If a strip of it be cut off and plunged into boiling water, it contracts in size both in length and breadth. This is a very anomalous and remarkable phenomenon.

POST OFFICE ANECDOTE.—The Newburyport *Herald* tells the following Post Office anecdote:—A rap at the delivery.

Postmaster.—Well, my lad, what will you have?

Boy.—Here's a letter she wants it to go along as fast as it can, cause there's a feller wants to have her here, and she's courted by another feller who ain't here, and she wants to know whether he's going to have her or not.

Having delivered his message with emphasis, the boy departed, leaving the Postmaster so convulsed with laughter that he could make no reply.

☞A gentleman stepped into a store where none but "mourning goods" were sold, and inquired for slate colored gloves.—The polite clerk told him that only black goods were sold in that room; for slate colored gloves he must step into the *mitigated affliction department.*

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.—It is thought by many that economy will be fashionable this winter. The oldest inhabitant has never before heard anything like it.

☞"Mr. Smith, you said you boarded at the Columbian Hotel six months; did you foot your bill?"

"No, sir, but it amounted to the same thing—the landlord footed me."

☞Charity is the greatest of all virtues.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 18, 1857. NO. 22.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 18, 1857.

To School Directors.

Blank agreements with Teachers, and orders on District School Treasurers, have just been printed and are for sale at the GLOBE office.

☞A Teachers' Institute will be held at the Green Tree on Thursday evening, Friday and Saturday, the 19th, 20th and 21st inst.—The teachers of Jackson, Barree, Oneida and West districts are requested to attend. Eminent teachers will be present to lecture. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

☞STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE, A MONTHLY READER FOR SCHOOLS.—The November number is before us. Like all others, it is well filled with interesting matter. An idea of the value of the magazine can be had by reading the prospectus of the new volume, which will be found in another column.

GOOD ADVICE.—We do not know of any admonition better for our readers at the present time, than the subjoined:

"ADVERTISE.—Dull times are perhaps the very best for advertisers. What little trade is going on they get, and whilst others are grumbling, they pay their way, and with the newspaper as a life preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others are sinking all around. Advertise liberally, and you will hardly smell the hard times."

Every word of this is true, and it will be worth money to any business man who will act upon it. Reduce your prices to suit the times. Small profits and quick sales are much the best just now. It will be of no advantage to stick to the rates asked in prosperous days, and thus fail to sell. Retrenchment is the order now. Therefore, advertise your goods liberally, and let the public know where cheap articles can be had. Advertise, and let people see that your head is still above water, and that you go on selling on advantageous terms. There are plenty of cash buyers who make their appearance about these times, eager to pick up bargains.

A Mournful Occurrence.

On Saturday morning last, a party of half a dozen or more lads from this borough, including William, son of Wm. Stewart, of Alleghany street, aged about 12 years, went to the "cut" on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad near McCahan's, opposite the town, and were amusing themselves by alternately pushing and riding on the locomotive turn-table. The table, constructed entirely of iron, is very heavy, and being nicely poised on its pivot, moves very easily and with great momentum. During the time the table was in motion, it was supposed that little Stewart attempted to get off at one of the ends, and before he accomplished this, (being then sitting, with his legs hanging down,) the table met the platform of the track, catching and pressing his legs between the end of the table and the planking of the end of the track, a space of only ONE INCH. His comrades, frightened, ran off, and their cries attracting the attention of the neighbors, they, by taking up a portion of the track, relieved the poor fellow from his dreadful situation and conveyed him to his father's residence. His legs and abdomen were dreadfully cut and mangled. Doctors Luden, McCulloch and Griffith soon arrived and skilfully dressed the wound; during which operation, as well as during the time he was fastened by the "turn-table," he exhibited a heroism that would have done credit to one of maturer years. The injuries were too severe for his system to repair or endure, and in the afternoon he expired.

Let the dear experience of little Stewart and his deplorable fate, be a solemn warning to parents and guardians to not let their children and wards roam about unrestrained when so many dangers beset their path.

WHY LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake in female education, to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read newspapers and be familiar with the present character and improvements of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is and improve the condition of it.—Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre-table be kept a part of the time covered with the weekly and daily journal. Let the whole family—men, women, and children read the newspapers.

SUPERB LIKENESSES.—We have seen some specimens of likenesses of several of our citizens taken during the past week at the "Big Wagon," on Smith street, which we unhesitatingly pronounce the best ever taken in this borough. The gentlemen are complete masters of the art, and furnish as correct pictures as can be taken anywhere by anybody. They will remain but a few days.

The Tariff Humbug.

The small fry among our political opponents, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, continue to attribute the present monetary embarrassment of the country to what they term the "Free Trade policy of the Democratic party." They tried to hoax the people of Pennsylvania, by preaching this doctrine, notwithstanding David Wilmot was one of the most ultra free trade men in Congress in 1846, and voted in favor of the tariff bill of that year and against the pet bill of 1842.—But the people of Pennsylvania had experienced too many years of profitable labor under the tariff of 1846, and could not be made to put faith in what the opposition press said upon the subject of Protection. If the opposition parties were sincere in their advocacy of a Protective Tariff why did they nominate David Wilmot, a renegade free trade Democrat?

The whole hue and cry about Protection just now, is made by the opposition to shield the Banks and speculators, and to mislead the people.

It cannot be possible, says the *Delaware Gazette*, that the Black Republican and Know Nothing papers have forgotten that the last Congress was controlled by men opposed to the Democratic party. Do they not know that Lewis D. Campbell, one of the Black Republican leaders in the last Black Republican Know Nothing House of Representatives—the second of Burlingame, of "meet me at the Clifton House" memory,—was the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means? Have they forgotten that this notorious member of their party, (Mr. Campbell,) introduced a bill which reduced the duties on goods coming into the United States, below those of the act of 1846? The tariff bill of 1846 was repealed by the Black Republican House of Representatives, and the substitute for that act approached nearer the free trade standard, and went into operation with the sanction of the opposition press, on the 1st of July last.

The tariff of 1846 was not in operation at all, when the present embarrassment of the country commenced. It had been a dead letter for three months.

It is true that a large amount of goods had been brought and warehoused under the tariff of 1846; but these purchases had been made with a view of securing large profits by entering them under the lower duties of the new tariff.

It is a fortunate, we might say Providential circumstance, that the Democratic party will be once more in the ascendency in the the National Congress in December next.—It is the only party that the country has ever been able to look to for redress in times of trouble—and to it will the people look to effect a more solid basis for the currency.

A METALIC CURRENCY.—The wide spread and blighting effects of the bank failures upon all the industrial interests of the country (truly remarks a cotemporary,) have served to open the eyes of the people far and near to the evils of a paper currency and of the necessity of returning to the metalic system designed by the framers of the constitution. How often need the lesson taught by the venerated Father of his country, that the "wisdom of man cannot devise a plan by which the credit of paper money can be long supported"—how often need this lesson be impressed upon the minds of his countrymen before it is heeded? The present is a fitting time to effect salutary reforms; and we are gratified to observe that throughout the Union a wholesome sentiment is growing up from which the best results may be anticipated. Particularly are we pleased to see the democratic press, with the Washington Union at its head, pushing onward this grand movement for the redemption of the entire country from the rag-money reign. An able article on this subject is copied in another column, from the Richmond Examiner to which we beg the reader to give a thoughtful perusal. The total abrogation of the banking system, *and adoption of Constitutional currency*, is getting to be the democratic shibboleth all over the Union.

"A TALE OF RETRIBUTION."—Three days ago a man worth upwards of $40,000 died in this city. He left a voluminous document, which he called his will, and, upon opening it, his wife and eldest son, a young man, found themselves cut off with legacies of $500 each. He gave as a reason for so doing that the young man had once attempted to murder him, aided and abetted by the wife and mother. The occasion to which the testator referred in making this dreadful death-bed accusation is explained as follows:—One day, some years ago, this man, who was of brutal disposition and addicted to drinking, was beating his wife so severely that she considered her life endangered, and called upon her son (the young man referred to) to protect her. He did this in an effectual manner by taking up a poker, striking his father across the head, and felling him to the floor. The father cherished the recollection of this act to his dying day, and sought to revenge himself, as above, by depriving the offending parties of their lawful inheritance, though the will will not stand under the statutes of the State of Louisiana, and the dead man will be balked of his vengeance. It is due to the young man to say, that he is of feeble intellect, his imbecility being the consequence of the brutal treatment of his father, who struck him to the ground when a lad with such violence that an injury ensued, which has affected his brain ever since. So retribution for the cruel blow of the father was visited in kind upon him by the son, who knew no better than to beat his parent over the head with an iron poker because of that limited appreciation of the "proprieties" and "humanities" of life for which he was indebted to the father's maltreatment.—*N. O. Delta.*

☞Read the new advertisements.

☞At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society held on the 10th inst., R. M'Divit and Geo. W. Speer were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer of said Society, when the following resolutions amongst others, were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the auditing committee be approved and that the county papers be furnished with a copy and requested to publish the same gratis.

Resolved, That all persons knowing themselves to be subscribers to the paper presented at the last meeting, for the purpose of raising funds for said Society—now mislaid or lost—be requested to pay the same to the Treasurer.

Resolved, That the Secretary be hereby instructed to procure the Book of Record belonging to the Association, to enter all the proceedings therein in regular order, and that he be compensated for the same out of the funds of the Association.

JNO. M'WILLIAMS, Prst.
R. M'DIVIT, Sec'y.

James Gwin, Treasurer of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

Dr.

Nov. 12, 1856.

To balance in Treasury at settlement,		$464 94
Jan. 13, 1857.		
To Cash re'd. from H. N. M'Callister, Esq.,	$1 00	
" " " J. A. Nash,	2 15	3 15
Receipts at Fair held 14th, 15th and 16th October, 1857, as follows:		
To Cash rec'd for 430 Tickets of annual membership,	$430 00	
" rec'd for 665 Tickets for single admission,	166 25	
" rec'd for 3 life membership Tickets,	15 00	
" rec'd from W. Barr, auctioneer,	5 00	616 25
" rec'd from Dr. J. Dorsey for lumber sold on Fair ground,	12 46	
" rec'd from D. Grove, " "	10 65	
" " A. Willoughby, "	10 00	
" " Jno. Hildebrand, "	12 35	
" " F. B. Wallace, "	6 23½	
" " Jas. Maguire, "	4 62½	
" " B. M. Higgins, "	9 40	
" " Simon Coder, "	25	
" " A. S. Harrison, "	1 62	
" " Wm. Africa, "	50	
" " W. Boat, "	3 15	
" " Wm. P. Orbison, "	20 00	
" " Wm. Williams for coal,	2 90	
" " Wm. Dorris, Jr. lumber,	10 00	
" " S. S. Smith, two barrels.	93	105 07
The following named persons paid their subscriptions to the fund raised to secure the 3d annual fair at Huntingdon, to wit:		
To Cash rec'd from Jas. Bricker,	5 00	
" " Wm. Williams,	10 00	
" " David P. Gwin.	10 00	
" " Love & M'Divit,	5 00	30 00
To Premium on best 2 yr old colt at fair in 1855, presented to Society by Hays Hamilton, Esq.,	3 00	
To Commissioners' or on County Treasurer for	100 00	103 00
		$1322 41

Cr.

Nov. 24, 1856.

By Cash paid Brewster & Whittaker for printing,		$15 76	
" " G. W. Garrettson for flag,		8 00	
" " S. S. Smith, gate keeper, Oct. 14, 15 and 16, 1857.		8 00	31 75
" " J. M. Simpson and others, police men,		49 50	
" " John Flenner " "		52 00	
" " Wm. V. Miller " "		44 00	145 50
" " Bricker and Reed for lumber,		96 30	
" " Wm. Crownover " "		15 40	
" " John Warfel " "		28 12	
" " Thos. Crownover " "		47 04	
" " Wm. Rothrock " "		3 15	190 01
" " C. Couts " poles		15 00	
" " C. Couts " flag pole		2 00	17 00
" " Jacob Miller and others for labor in preparing fair gro'd and building sheds, &c.		77 87½	
" " Jacob Miller for load wood		1 50	
" " Robt. Woods, patrol,		3 75	
" " John Flenner for crying sale of lumber		1 50	
" " Jacob S. Africa for hauling		3 00	87 62
" " D. P. Gwin for Merchandize		5 77	
" " James Bricker "		6 65	
" " Fisher & M'Murtrie "		1 07½	
" " Wm. Williams for 2 barrels		1 50	14 99
" " Wm. Williams Tr. Ex. Band			90 00
" " S. S. Smith, gate keeper &c.		8 00	
" " Wm. H. King " "		7 00	15 00
" " Dan'l. Goodman rent for fair ground		20 00	
" " Dan'l. Goodman for hay and straw		7 50	27 50
" " Wm. Lewis for printing		39 10	
" " Wm. Brewster "		15 75	
" " John A. Nash "		19 25	74 10
" " Orbison, Dorris & Co. for coal		8 80	
" " J. Simpson Africa for postage		50	
" " Alfred Potter 1½ days plowing		4 50	
" " R. C. M'Gill serv's as marshal		10 00	
" " S. H. Shoemaker "		5 00	
" " James D. Campbell " clerk		6 00	
" " Robt. M'Divit 1 year salary as Secretary		15 00	40 50
" " list of premiums awarded to exhibitors at Fair			386 50
			$1129 89
1857, Nov. 10, By balance in Treasury,			192 53
			1322 41
" " To balance in hands of Treasurer,			$192 53

Audited and approved Nov. 10, 1857, by the undersigned committee appointed for that purpose by the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

R. M'DIVIT.
GEO. W. SPEER.

Sad Result of Cruel Punishment.

From the Louisville *Journal* we clip the following:—

"Some three or four years ago, the son of the Warden of a prison in a neighboring State—a bright, intelligent, handsome boy of seventeen—was detected by his father in the commission of an offence, for which he no doubt merited and should have received an application of the rod from the hands of a parent. The father, however, instead of applying the punishment useful in such cases of youthful delinquency, arraigned his child, stripped him of his ordinary clothing, shaved the hair from his head and dressed him in the striped garb of a convict, confined him within the walls of a penitentiary—there to remain until the unnatural parent should see proper to release him. For weeks, the boy, unable to help himself, underwent the rigid discipline of the prison, and performed the duties assigned to the convicts, the most humiliating and degrading of which was to appear in the public thoroughfares of his native town, and assist with a team engaged in hauling. Citizens shook their heads, and public execration towards the Warden became so strong and decided that he was compelled at once to restore his son to liberty, and he came very near being turned out of office.

As soon as released, the dishonored boy, broken in pride and spirit, fled from his home, and for a long time nothing was heard of him, until at length he turned up in the California courts accused of burglary. He was acquitted, and about a year since returned to the Atlantic States—going from one to another of our large cities, and plunging into every species of dissipation and vice. A few months since, he was arrested in one of our principal cities for arson and robbery, had his trial, and received for his sentence ten years solitary confinement in the penitentiary—and but one week ago he was brought back to the home of his boyhood, one of a gang of 30 chained felons in charge of the Sheriff. He met at the prison's threshold, his own father, still the Warden. And so near father, mother, brothers and sisters—who are all respectable members of society—he must serve out his long and dreary term of punishment.

☞See the fourth page of this paper.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A Chapter on Credits.

It is a nicely balanced question whether laws should ever have existed for enforcing the collection of debts. Credit ought to be the result of honesty. Credit ought not to be given to those who pay from fear of compulsion by legal process, or from apprehension as the pecuniary injury or social disgrace attached to delinquincy. It is amazing what a world of villiany, strife and trouble would be eradicated from among mankind if legalized credits were cut down and destroyed. We are not sure, that as society advances, those relicts of a semi-barbarous age—compulsory collections of debt, indiscriminate and unrestricted credits—will not wholly disappear. Among barbarians there are no credits and no enforcements of payment. Among semi-barbarians, reckless indebtedness grows up, and along with it harsh means of enforcing its liquidation.—It remains for an enlightened age to discountenance all credit except such as may be founded on character, at least to the extent of making the qualities which command it the exclusive guarantees of payment.

It must be confessed, however, that we are at present far from having reached such a point of civilization. One half the labor of government and the employment of courts is engrossed in the enforcement of honesty between citizens. The greatest corporations in the land are organized to *deal in debt*, and employ a corps of officers more numerous, more extravagantly salaried, and more costly to society, than the civil lists and standing armies of monarchs. We think ourselves more happy than the people of the middle ages, by our exemption from civil wars, highway robberies and a hundred other forms of open rapine; but we forget that the conflicts between the debter and creditor classes of our population employ a host of collectors, lawyers, sheriffs, constables, juries, and bailiffs, more numerous than the armed belligerents of the ruder ages, the aggregate of whose charges, fees and percentages would have compensated the damages and robberies of those ages a hundred times over. Calculate, too, the sums of *interest* levied by our banks on their promises to pay and the Black Mail of the Scotch border would seem the token of mercy and moderation in comparison. Calculate the two and a half per cent. per month *shaves* taken by our usurers from old field bonds in the country and negotiable notes in the towns, and it would be difficult to find a civil war in the history of any country which has proved a tithe so destructive of the substance of its population, as these merciless exactions.

Indeed, our condition is worse than was that of populations torn by civil wars and ravished by armed banditti; for, then, robbery and aggression were conducted at the risk of life, and the chances of losing one's substance by an unlucky engagement with hostile forces, were compensated by the chances of gaining booty by success. If the highway robber proved a poor match for your own prowess, instead of losing *your* purse you would obtain *his*, well lined it might be with the fruits of better success in some previous venture. But with us robbery is legalized, the booty is all on one side and the loss all on the other. Even the State comes in, in the case of banks, as their partner in taking interest on their *debts to you;* and, in case of the usurers, to compel you to pay them back their principal, and their plunder to boot.

If we concede, however, that the abolition of laws for compelling the payment of debts is inexpedient and impracticable, now that a stupendous system of credit has grown up on the faith of those laws; yet, it does not follow that we ought to continue in existence and activity all those agencies which unduly stimulate, augment, aggravate and perpetuate the credit system. Most potent of all these agencies is the banking system of modern times. It interposes to change the whole basis and nature of credits, and is the most active hand maiden of the compulsory laws we have alluded to, in shifting the fabric of credit from off its true foundation, of mutual integrity, and good faith between man and man, upon the robbery and plunder basis, of what the *debtor is worth*—what quantity of visible property the creditor and sheriff can wrest from him, *vi et armis*. Credit, to be healthful, ought to be, as far as possible, *direct*, that is to say confined to the original parties contracting; for then it is very apt to be bottomed more upon personal character and confidence than upon the mere property supposed to be owned by the debtor. This was the spirit of the old common law of England which attached wondering solemnity to the execution of bonds and writings, and very much discouraged the transfer of bonds from original obligees, by assignments.

The object of banks is to deal in paper credits, to come between the original parties to credit contracts, purchasing written obligations as merchandise, and thus turning the eyes of creditors in making their contracts, away from the mere honesty and integrity of debtors, to the inventories of their pecuniary wealth. The effect of the operations of those institutions is to obliterate the element of personal confidence from dealings between man and man; to render many contracts which would otherwise be for cash credit transactions; to expand and multiply credits inordinately, and to build up the whole fabric of credit upon the property schedules of citizens, rather than upon their known personal prudence and tried personal integrity.

But the effect of the banking system is not only thus to shift all credit—from its proper foundation upon individual providence integrity and confidence, to the misanthropical basis of property seizable by the sheriff—thus ignoring individual character and obliterating individual confidence, its chief evil is to be found in the enormous addition it makes to the credits of a community, as useless in the hey-day of prosperity as frightfully destructive in the gloomy hour of panic.

The whole mass of credits represented by the operations of banking is useless for any valuable purpose. The banking capital of the Union is now three hundred and seventy millions of dollars. The stockholders who paid it in received certificates of bank stock to that amount—which stock is a class of paper credit which the country was as well off without it as with. The money paid in, which this stock represents, was exchanged for paper discounted by the banks, a great part of which paper was made by borrowers of the banks merely for the purpose of getting loans of bank money in exchange for it and the rest of it, that which was founded on actual business transactions, took this form of credit instead of the transactions being for cash, merely on account of the facilities of discount furnished by the banks.—Thus, this three hundred and seventy millions of bank stocks and the equal amount of negotiable paper discounted by the banks with their unpaid capital, are additions to the *credits* of the country, which the country would have been better off without.

The circulation department of our banking system has produced a like system of useless credits. The banks are authorized to issue their notes of circulation to the amount of their capital stock; and the amount of bank notes which they put out falls not a great way short of the licensed amount. It reaches now two hundred and fourteen millions of dollars, and was put out in exchange for the negotiable notes of their customers, made in consequence of obtaining bank loans upon them. Thus the banks owe on account of their paper money two hundred and fourteen millions of dollars, and their debtors owe them an equal amount for their circulation. Thus, in consequence of the existence of the system, four hundred and twenty-eight millions of credit is created as a useless addition to the credits of the country. The banks also loan out to individuals a large part of the deposits lodged with them for safe-keeping, swelling credits also in that amount.

Taking the actual figures of the official reports the additions to the paper credits of the country which have been uselessly created, by the operations of the banking system, are as follows:

Actual debt of the people to the banks as reported,	$684,456,887
Bank notes in circulation, . . .	214,778,822
Certificates of bank shares held by the public, ...	370,834,686
Total	$1,279,070,395

Thus twelve hundred and seventy-nine millions is the amount of paper credits thrown broadcast over the country, by the banking system, uselessly, without the possibility of producing a single new blade of grass or new particle of material wealth or actual substance to the country.

We repeat that, we are very far from having reached that high point of civilization, when vast standing armies of the officials of the credit system will no longer burden the community—a part using every exertion to multiply, ramify and magnify the credits of the country—the rest engaged year in and year out in forcing debtors to a compliance with their obligations.

Until this accursed system of credits shall by some means, be curtailed of its mammoth dimensions, and until its countless retinue of menials shall, by some merciful interposition, be disbanded, we shall continue to suffer heavier depredations under our boasted civilization, than ever did those generations before us who lived amid continual rounds of civil strife and were robbed in every dark place and on every highway by outlawed banditti.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

The managers of the Pennsylvania railroad should congratulate themselves, that, in taking so important a step as that which they have announced in their card printed in The *Press* of yesterday—the postponement of the payment of their semi-annual dividend, due now and payable on the 15th of November—they should be warmly supported by the public journals. The fact that every daily paper of yesterday endorsed the motives which induced the Board to take this step is not alone a tribute to the good sense of the Board but a happy indication of the certain restoration of confidence to business circles. The old-fashioned mode of doing business was, *pay as you go*. The Pennsylvania railroad was constructed upon this idea. It stood out from all other improvements, in the fact that the whole work was paid for at the completion, and its other obligations resulted from its necessary connections with those lines without which it could not have commanded that great trade of the West, which, by every natural cause belongs to it, but which was sought after by the railroad thoroughfares of New York and Maryland. The policy of passing the semi-annual dividend was, therefore, not merely justified by the sound and safe condition of the Pennsylvania road itself, but demanded by consistent adherence to the purpose upon which the whole improvement was originated—namely, that of paying off all their debts before attempting to divide the profits of the concern. In these times, there is no railroad which, of necessity, can control so much trade as the Central road of our State.—Its stability and solvency—compared with the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio and the New York and Erie Railroad—its durability and the admirable manner in which its affairs are administered by JOHN EDGAR THOMPSON and W. B. FOSTER, Esqs., must attract to it the large proportion of the through trade from the West. Far better for the company to decide to pay off its obligations than to follow the practice of those days of expansion for which we are now paying so dearly. We feel justified, therefore, in adding our own testimony to that of the other city papers in support of the course of the Pennsylvania railroad; and we hope that the example they have set—first, of cutting down all unnecessary expenses, and next paying off their floating debt—will be followed in other quarters.—*Phila. Press 5th inst.*

BANKS OF ISSUE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: "We have already heard the views and intentions of several distinguished and able members of Congress on the subject of the disorders of the currency and the cure for the same, and learn that it is their purpose to bring up the subject at an early day of the session. What remedy they will propose for these disorders, which carry ruin, periodically, throughout the country, is not stated; but it is to be one that will go to the source of the evil, and *restore the constitutional currency*—such a currency as Washington and all the fathers and founders of the government contemplated. *The State banks of issue are clearly unconstitutional, and so the present Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States will decide, when the question shall be distinctly made before them.*

THE SON OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—Richard Taylor, Esq., only son of the late President Taylor, is the Democratic candidate for the Senate of Louisiana in the St. Charles District.

This, we believe, completes the list of the sons of our distinguished patriots and statesmen who are now acting with the Democratic party. Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster, has acted with the Democrats for several years. James B. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, is the Democratic member of Congress elect from the Ashland District, Kentucky. The sons of Ex-Presidents Tyler, and Van Buren continue to adhere to the Democratic faith. J. Scott Harrison, the son of Ex-President Harrison, is not a Democrat, but he is bitterly opposed to the Black Republicans and all their political ideas. There is a good deal of significance in these facts.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.—FLOUR.—Some little export demand for Flour, and, with moderate receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their demands. Sales 1500 bbls common and good Pennsylvania and Western extra at $5 50@$5 62½ ₰ bbl, including a small lot superfine at $5 37½, and 600 bbls 'Jenny Lind extra' at $6 75. A steady inquiry for home consumption within the range of the same quotations for common and extra family brands. Small sales of Rye Flour at $4 50, and Corn Meal at $3 25 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN.—Rather more Wheat offering, and demand having fallen off, prices are less firm. Sales 600 bus. good Penna. red at $1 23 ₰ bu., and 1500 bus. prime Southern white at $1 35, afloat. Rye comes forward slowly, and commands 73@75c. Corn scarce and in good demand, sales 2000 bus. old Southern yellow at 80c, afloat; 1000 bus new at 56c; 400 bus. prime dry, same, and 400 bus. white at 60c. Oats unchanged—2000 bus. good Delaware sold at 32@34c. ₰ bu. 450 bus. New Barley sold at 87 cents.

SEEDS.—More inquiry for Cloverseed, but receipts are trifling—about 100 bus. prime were taken from wagons at $5 ₰ 64 lbs. Nothing doing in Timothy or Flaxseed.

THE GLOBE.—THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.—I publish now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Daily Globe will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the *Daily Globe* of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the public men with whom I have been associated during the last twenty-eight years. Anecdotes of General Jackson, and the leaders of the party which he conducted, and the leading men of other parties, will, I believe, be interesting now when partisan bitterness has abated.

In becoming the reporter of the debates of Congress, I deemed it proper to say that the *Globe* would never be a partisan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contribution to history the political traits of character which distinguished the public men of my time. Although I am, and intend to remain, a thorough Democrat, I will never obtrude my principles in a way to make them obnoxious to any party. But in regard to persons and events which go to make up history, I hope to make the *Globe* an honest memoir; and with that view I am resolved to speak independently of all parties.

The *Congressional Globe and Appendix* will contain a report of all the debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,800 and 3,900 pages, as the long sessions for many years have ranged between those numbers, and the next session will be what is termed a "long one." This I believe is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint, or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of words of the long sessions since the year 1848. The average number of pages is 3,876, and the average number of words on a page is 2,397, consequently the average number of words of a long session is 9,290,772. As I have sold to subscribers that number of words for *six dollars*, it follows that they have paid *less than six and one-half cents for every* 100,000 *words I have furnished them*, while I have paid my reporters $6 29 for every 2,397 words, of this work, *in manuscript*. Has any other bookseller, anywhere, ever sold a book in the first instance while it was new, at so low a rate? I believe not: and so strong is my belief, that I hereby agree to give to any person who shall prove the contrary, a complete set of the debates running back to the year 1833, making forty-three quarto volumes, which will sell for $5 a volume. An act of Congress authorizes these papers to go by mail free of postage. The next session will be, without doubt, an unusually interesting one, as it will be the first under a new Administration, and several complex questions must be discussed in it; for example, the currency, Kansas, revenue, and other questions. The *Globe* will be, therefore, the only source from which full debates can be obtained.

TERMS.

For a copy of the Daily Globe one year,	$10 00
For a copy of the Daily Globe six months,	5 00
For a copy of the Daily Globe during the session,	5 00
For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session,	6 00

Bank notes current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money *accompanies* the order for it.

JOHN C. RIVES.
Washington, October 27, 1857. (nov18-3t.)

THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE—THE TEACHER'S AID—THE PARENT'S FRIEND! PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME V.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE;
A Monthly Reader for Schools. Edited by N. A. CALKINS.
Associate Editor—A. R. POPE.

"NO SCHOOL OR FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT."

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It is published monthly, containing 36 octavo pages in each number, amply illustrated, forming a large and valuable yearly volume of nearly 440 pages.

TERMS—$1 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Five Copies, a year,	$4 00	Eight Copies, a year,	$6 00
Fifteen " "	10 00	Twenty-five " "	16 00

The Postage on THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE *is only six cents a year*, when paid in advance at the Post Office where the Subscriber receives it.

Sample numbers sent gratis to persons desiring to subscribe or form clubs. Now is the time to subscribe.

All letters relating to "The Student and Schoolmate," should be addressed to CALKINS & STILES,
Publishers, 348 Broadway, New York.
Agents wanted. nov18

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

☞AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!☜

DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as

Black and Fancy Silks, All-Wool Delaines, different colors: Printed and Plain French Merino, Ombre striped Delaines, Barred and Fancy Delaines, Levella Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Mohair Debaize, Shepherds Plaid, Linseys and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More Antique, Velvets, Buttons, Gims, Braids, &c. Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Belts, Belting Ribbon, Whalebone, Reed and Brass Skirt Hoops, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Neck Ties, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Cotton and Linen Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, Comforts and Scarfs.

Also—Collars and Undersleeves, the best assortment in town. Jaconets, barred and plain; Mull and Swiss Muslins, Morcen and Hoop Skirts, Irish Linen, Linen Breasts, Shirts and Drawers, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Also—Bay State, Waterloo, Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticken, Checks, Table Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of silk and colored straw Bonnets of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gum Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, Carpets, Oil Cloths.

Fish & Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Highest Market prices.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

WOOLLEN FACTORY and FARM FOR SALE OR RENT, in Jackson township, Huntingdon county. The Factory has machinery in good order for the spinning and manufacturing of yarns and woollen goods, turned by Stone Creek, a never-failing stream.

The farm consists of fifty acres of good limestone and bottom land, in a good state of cultivation, with an apple orchard, barn, and five dwelling houses thereon.

Information in relation to the property will be given by J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., of Huntingdon, or the subscriber at McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, Pa. Terms will be made easy to suit purchasers.

ROBERT STEWART.

November 4, 1857-6t.*

LADIES' Collars and Undersleeves in great variety, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

A CONTRAST.—The Pennsylvania Railroad is better managed than the Banks. Whilst the latter (although in a state of suspension and virtual insolvency, because of their inability to pay their honest debts,) are declaring dividends for their stockholders—the managers of the former have wisely determined on the postponement of the payment of the dividends to its stockholders, preferring to pay off their debts before attempting to divide the profits of the concern.

GRAIN FOR EUROPE.—There are now loading grain and flour at this port, (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce,) the large number of thirty ships, all for Europe. They will average about 20,000 bushels for each ship. Such a wholesale exportation of these two great staple articles of agricultural produce is unprecedented.

☞We owe some of our subscribers an apology for sending them copies of THE GLOBE imperfectly printed. It is impossible for us to have our work well done at all times unless we do it ourselves. We shall try to have THE GLOBE perfect hereafter.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—About the best thing, it would seem, that a man could do in the way of providing for his family, would be to get killed on a railroad. We observe that a widow in Massachusetts recovered $18,000 damages against the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, the other day, for having killed her husband.

A HARD MONEY STATE.—There is nothing but specie in Arkansas, there being no banks. Taxes are paid in gold and silver, and the State pays nothing but the "hard" out. The State Treasury is well provided with gold and silver, having more than will keep the Government for two years.

GOOD RULES.—When a Reading girl gets married, she requires her new husband to send all the editors in the city, a bottle of Berks county wine, which they call "Catawba." She makes the DUTCH cake, and sees that it goes along—and then the printers have a feast.

The Delaware county girls are more intellectual, and their rule is a better one. They enjoin upon the happy man who obtains their hand and heart, the necessity of subscribing for a county paper—and he does it.

The latter rule should be adopted by the girls of this county. THE GLOBE is only $1,50 in advance, and a marriage notice in the bargain. Who will be the first to give us a call? P. S.—Cake not declined.

DRUNK OR SOBER—keep off the railroad track. No less than four men have been killed and several wounded within two weeks, on the Central.

PANIC STRUCK.—An old gentleman called in our sanctum yesterday to inquire of the extent of the panic. He has a fine farm, heavy crops, fat cattle and other stock on hand; owes nobody, but every body owes him; has specie enough to see him through a six 'months,' and won't sell his fat stock or produce until the panic is over or prices come up to his figures. We supposed him a happy man until he said he was too poor to subscribe for a county paper.

NOT TO BE FOUND—the man upon whom was visited that "fearful judgment." He is not in the neighborhood of Mount Union, as stated by a number of our exchanges.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE GENERAL RULE.—A few days since a man gave us a call and sold us a half bushel of apples at the rate of 62½ cents per bushel. Some three hours after he called again and gave us back a "fip," stating that he had sold the rest of his load at 50 cents a bushel and would not take a higher price from one man than he received from others. We give it as our candid opinion that that man sleeps sound after he gets through with the labors of the day.

☞The Hollidaysburg "Standard" says the liquor business is at a dead stand in that place. No wonder the landlords there and everywhere else, have objections to the "panic" reform. What could not be accomplished by persuasion is now being accomplished by necessity. What a glorious time this, to revive the Washingtonian fire.

☞John Schmidt is a German banker in Louisville.—He suffered a run, was obliged to suspend, but di l not close his doors. He simply stuck up a notice in high dutch that he was going to have some money pretty soon. Two days after he took down the notice, and put up another, stating that he had $15,000 on hand. There was another run, and the $15,000 was soon gone. John put up the old notice again, and the next day was again in funds, when, in accordance with his old plan, he changed the notice.—At last accounts there was no run on John Schmidt, and his depositors had all came back to him. That was straightforward Dutch pluck and honesty.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—An entire train of emigrants from Missouri and Arkansas, bound to California, by way of the Great Salt Lake, have lately been massacred by the Indians at the Mountain Meadows, some distance south of the most southern Mormon settlements. The company consisted of a hundred and thirty-five men, women and children. All were massacred with the exception of fifteen infant children that were afterwards, with difficulty, purchased by the Mormon interpreters.

☞David Warner, injured on the railroad, had so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to return home last week.

BUSINESS REVIVING.—We learn from the city papers that business is already beginning to look up.

SPECIE.—We occasionally get a sight at a rusty half or whole dollar. Tumble them out, there will be plenty of new ones in circulation before the country goes to smash.

☞The Cotton Mills of Pittsburg have suspended operations, throwing out of employment upwards of two thousand females.

SUSPENDED—the "Shirleysburg Herald," for want of the "munitions of war."

☞A Centre county farmer lately visited Harrisburg, and while walking the streets by gas light was picked up by a couple of "nymps of the pave" and done brown to the tune of $119. Greenies should be 'keerful' when from home.

☞In Philadelphia there is a widow lady, who has 25 children, all living at home, and none of them married.—We'll wager our old hat that those marriageable, are either too proud to go into partnership with their equals, or too lazy to be of any value to any body.

THEY LOOK HARD—the greasy, dirty, ragged one and two dollar bills, which have again taken the place of the 'hard'. If the cholera should again become general in the cities and towns, those guilty of putting such filth again in circulation will be held responsible.

☞An editor out West, advises private debtors to get themselves incorporated into Banks, as soon as possible, because when a man fails, his property is seized, and if he attempts to evade payment, he is called a "swindler", but when Banks fail they are unfortunate, and the Legislature makes it all right. Pretty true.

DONE WELL—that small job by Mr. C. Long, in front of his house.

☞The majority for Sibley, (Dem.) for Governor in Minnesota, will be at least five hundred. Who was crowing over defeat? That crow was rather 'fancy,' done up for the country.

☞Our prospects for a huge pound cake are good.

☞Isaac Craig, who was so severely wounded in the affray with the McKibbens, a short time since in Chambersburg, is recovering. He denies the charge prefered against him.

☞The retirement of Chief Justice Lewis from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, will make Judge Lowrie, Chief Justice, and his commission having six years to run, he will of course hold that office for six years, if he shall live.

☞Reports say the Mormons are congregated in large numbers, even on this side of the mountain, burning the grass; and are determined, it seems, to prevent the entrance of the U. S. troops into the valley. They are regularly enrolled in thousands, and if Col. Johnston enters the valley he can act only on the defensive with his handful of men. They have already burnt three supply trains, consisting of seventy-eight wagons.

☞Our young friend J. S. Houck, has our thanks for western papers, mailed at St. Anthony, M. T.

SPECIE IN THE NEW YORK BANKS.—The Bank statement for the week ending Saturday last, gives the total amount of specie held by the banks to be nearly $19,500,000, and the people knocking at the doors but 'cant come in.'

☞The siege of Delhi, which has been protracted for some four months, has at last been successful. The English have obtained possession of the entire city, by what the New York Herald terms "one of the most magnificent military exploits of modern times."

For the Globe.

Our Motto---"Truth and Interest."

The teachers and a number of citizens of Franklin, held an Institute in Cool Run School-house, November 6th and 7th, 1857.

The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Laporte, President, and electing A. R. Miller, Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and adopted.

On motion, Mr. Houck delivered an excellent introductory address, after which, the following subject was presented for consideration: "The perfections and imperfections of our Common School System," and was opened by A. R. Miller.

A gentleman from Blair County then entertained the audience nearly three quarters of an hour, with a very wearisome "talk."—The discussion was interestingly continued, until a very late hour, by Messrs. Benj. Hardon, J. D. Brown and others. Mr. Mattern, Esq., was then called to give his views upon the subject; he responded in an able and interesting manner.

Notwithstanding the falling rain and muddy roads, the house was fairly filled with parents and children; who, by their good attention, manifested a strong educational interest in this district. On motion, adjourned, to meet on the following morning at 9 o'clock.

Morning Session. Mr. Ewing in the Chair. The subject of teaching Reading was very appropriately introduced by J. D. Brown instructing a class of little girls. On motion, the subject of securing the attendance and attention of scholars, was introduced, and discussed by teachers and citizens until noon.

The Afternoon Session, was occupied by teachers giving their methods of instruction in Arithmetic and Geography.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we view our "School System" as the palladium of our "Religious Institutions," and the safe-guard to our glorious inheritance bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

Resolved, That we return to the citizens of this district, our due thanks for their interest manifested in behalf of our Institute, and for their hospitality shown towards us.

Resolved, That we, as an Association, return to the Editor of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE, our thanks for the free publication of our proceedings from time to time.

The next meeting was appointed for Spruce Creek School-house, on Friday, the 20th inst. Opening address by Mr. Bathurst. Subject of discussion: "The object of an Education." On motion, adjourned.

It is but just to add, that the interest of Franklin in the welfare of her schools and in the education of her youth, is unsurpassed by that of her sister townships. Her Institutes are growing in strength and increasing in interest. Justly of her, may it be said, that Education is her watchword and Wisdom her pursuit. Then I would say to teachers:

"Act—act in the living present,
Heart within, and God o'er head."

A. R. MILLER, *Secretary.*

DIED.

In this borough, on Saturday the 31st October last, after a day's illness, ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Ellen R. Stewart, aged 7 years.

In this borough on Saturday last, the 14th inst., WILLIAM, son of William and Ellen R. Stewart, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The loss of one young member of the family group is an affliction which weighs heavily on a parent's heart.—To see two snatched away by the unsparing hand of Death within the brief space of a fortnight, are occurrences rarely realized and make unusual demands upon parental affection. This family has indeed felt the hand of affliction. The people among whom they dwell deeply and truly feel the weight of their bereavement, and need only occasion to express their words and feelings of consolation to the mourning family. Let the fond parents find consolation in the hope that the spirits of their departed children have been called to enjoy a higher and better sphere.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscriber having no permanent residence at present, wishes to inform all persons who gave their notes for property purchased at his sale, that they can save cost by calling on D. P. Gwin of Huntingdon, who is authorized to receive the amount of said notes, which will be due on the 17th of December next. JAMES PORTER.
Nov. 18, 1857.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Henderson township, sometime about the 1st of April last, a black heifer, supposed to be a year old, with some white spots, the right ear cropt off, and a slit in it. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise, it will be sold according to law.
Nov. 18, 1857.* JACOB HESS,
Henderson township.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Walker township, on or about the 8th of November inst., a YOUNG COW now giving milk. Said cow is red and white spotted, and supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
JACOB FRY.
November 18, 1857.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the estate of Mrs. MARY RAYMOND, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. Those having claims against her will present them properly authenticated, and any who are indebted are requested to make payment to me.
Huntingdon, Nov. 11, 1857.6t. JOHN SCOTT.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

DECEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Tuesday, December 15.
Lewistown, ... " 16.
Hollidaysburg, ... " 14.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels. &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a testatum writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed by the District Court of Philadelphia, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on THURSDAY the 3rd day of December, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All those the following described tracts of land situate on the waters of Standing Stone Creek in Huntingdon County, in the State of Pennsylvania, to wit. One of them containing fifty-two acres, (being the easterly part of a large tract of one hundred and ninety-seven acres called "Walnut Bottom," adjoining lands of Dr. Smith) adjoining the tract called "Conjunction," hereinafter mentioned, the westerly division line of said fifty-two acres running parallel with the division line between the said tracts, called "Walnut Bottom" and "Conjunction," which tract of land called Walnut Bottom was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated the 3rd day of June 1763 to Wm. M'Funn, who by Deed Poll bearing date the 18th day of January, 1764, granted the same to Richard Tea, and the said Richard Tea by an endorsement on the said recited Deed Poll dated the 19th day of January, 1764, granted the same to the said Samuel Mifflin in fee.

One other of them called "Stoney Run," containing three hundred and eleven acres, sixty perches, adjoining lands of Abraham Kintzing and Joseph Shippen, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated the 3d day of June, 1763, to Jacob Kittchenmer, who by Deed Poll bearing date the 7th day of November, 1763, granted the same to Richard Tea, and the said Richard Tea by an endorsement on the said last recited Deed Poll bearing date the 19th day of January, 1764, granted the same to the said Samuel Mifflin in fee. This tract of 311 acres, 60 perches, called Stoney Run, is the Mansion place of Elisha Shoemaker, Sr., and at present adjoins on the west lands late of Dr. Peter Shoemberger, dec'd, and John McCahan, dec'd, on the east Standing Stone Creek, on the south T. H. Cremer, Esq., and others, about 150 acres of the land is cleared and cultivated; and on which land and premises are erected a two-story log dwelling house and kitchen attached, and a bank barn 45x86 feet &c.

One other of them containing two hundred and sixty-eight acres and one hundred and fifty-one perches, called "Fine Meadow," adjoining lands of Jacob Kiltzheimer and Joseph Garner, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated 3d day of June, 1763, to Joseph Shippen, Jr., who (by the name of Joseph W. Shippen) by Deed Poll bearing date the 24th day of September, 1763, granted the same to the said Richard Tea, and the said Richard Tea by an endorsement on the said last recited Patent dated the 19th day of January, 1764, granted the same to the said Samuel Mifflin in fee. This tract of 268 acres, 151 perches, called Fine Meadow, is the tract on which Elis. Shoemaker, Jr., resides. It adjoins at present lands of Jacob Miller on the north, Elisha Gorsuch on the east, John Decker on the south, and Stoney Creek on the west. About 100 acres of it are cleared and cultivated, and on it are erected a story and a half log dwelling house, double pen log barn, wagon shed and corn crib, &c.

One other of them called "Conjunction," containing one hundred and ten acres and seventy perches, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Funn and Joseph Shippen, surveyed in pursuance of an order of survey granted to the said Samuel Mifflin, dated the 1st day of August, 1766.—This tract of 110 acres 70 perches and the 52 acres first above described as part of the Walnut Bottom tract, constitute together what is now known as the Saw Mill tract, about 80 acres of it is cleared and cultivated, and on this place are erected a good water powerSaw Mill, two tenant houses and log barn. At present this land adjoins on the north other lands of the defendant Elisha Shoemaker, Sr., and Theo. H. Cremer, on the east lands of the heirs of A. Gwin, dec'd, and others, &c.

The other tract called "Connection," containing one hundred and three acres and thirteen perches, adjoining lands of John Fulton and Daniel Grant, surveyed in pursuance of an order of survey granted to the said Samuel Mifflin, dated the 1st day of August, 1766. This tract called Connection is unimproved timber land situate in Oneida township, containing one hundred and eleven acres, more or less, is unimproved timber land, situate in Oneida township, on the waters of Stone Creek, adjoins at present lands of Charles Green on the west, Frank. Jackson on the north, Stone Creek on the east, and Robert Wilson on the South. This land is all in the woods and is well timbered.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elisha Shoemaker.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Nov. 11, 1857.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST Stock of Fancy Silks, and Colored Straw Bonnets in town, are at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

BAR IRON, at 3 75 per 100 lbs., by oct28-4t. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work*, and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents,
No. 128 Fulton street, New York.
Sept. 2, 1857.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the

public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also. Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Upholstering done in the neatest style.
Alexandria, August 26. 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The young man now traveling through the county, with horse and waggon, selling Ready-Made Clothing, is no Agent or Clerk of mine, his representations to the contrary notwithstanding. I have no Agents or Clerks peddling Clothing for me. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

M. CUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Long, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa., A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING, for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.

As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.
Huntingdon, Sept. 9. 1857.

STOLEN!—The Store of the undersigned was robbed on the night of the 7th August, '57, and among other valuables, the following were taken, viz.:

Certificate of Register of Land office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Military Bounty Land Warrant (Act of 1855) No. 2117, issued to Studley Bisbee for 160 acres, assigned to me, and located Nov. 3, 1855, on E. ½ of S.W. ¼, and S.W. ¼ of S.W. ¼, Section Eleven (11) and S.E. ¼ of S.E. ¼, Section Ten (10) in Township 78, North of Range 39, West of 5th Principal Meridian. Also, Certificate of Register of Land office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Military Bounty Land Warrant (Act of 1855) No. 13970 issued to Sarah P. Wing for 120 acres, assigned to me, and located Dec. 13, 1855, on S. ½ of N.E. ¼, and N.W. ¼ of N.E. ¼, Section Eight, (8) in Township 82, North of Range 21, West of 5th Principal Meridian.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same, as application will be made by the undersigned to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., for the delivery of the Patents which may issue on said Tracts of Land, when the same are ready for transmission. WM. J. GEISINGER.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857-6t.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, Oct. 14. 1857. H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN,

Opposite the "Franklin House," Huntingdon, Pa. Has just opened a very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the very latest fashion and of the best materials.

The same quality of Clothing cannot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

BOOTS & SHOES. A new stock received! LEVI WESTBROOK, has just opened another new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and most fashionable kind to be had in the city.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys can be suited by calling at my store.

Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same, knowing that customers will be pleased with my Boots & Shoes and my prices. L. WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, October 7. 1857.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

BROOKER & MARSH, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 261 North 3d Street, one door below Vine, Philadelphia.

Sales of BOOTS and SHOES, DRY GOODS, GUNS, HARDWARE, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c. EVERY EVENING.

☞Country Storekeepers and others will always find at our evening Sales a large and desirable assortment of the above goods, to be sold in lots to suit buyers.

☞Goods packed on the premises for Country Trade.
Sept. 30. 1857-3m.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings! Purchased at a cost of $180,000! And Powers' world-renowned statue of the GREEK SLAVE! Repurchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,

who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars and 36 cents* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to
A copy of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL one year, also to
A Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also
A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid, the subscriber not only receives a
SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING!
but, also, the beautifully illustrated
TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, ONE YEAR.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a Certificate *gratis*.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of the Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents per number*. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address, DUNBAR BROWNE, *Advocate*,
HONORARY SECRETARY C. A. A.,
132 *Craig-Street, Montreal.*

COAL BUCKETS and SHOVELS, a fine assortment at the Hardware store of oct28-4t. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS & STUFFERS, an improved kind, for sale at the Hardware store of oct28-4t. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Beards, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.
Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!

The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Coach trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail —extremely low.

☞Bank Notes taken at par for goods.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

THE WITHERED HEART.

By T. S. ARTHUR.

This is a large 12mo. volume, Price $1.00 with a fine mezzotint engraving, and is one of the most thrilling tales ever written by the author. It shows how a man may seem to the world all that is good and noble, and yet be a tyrant in his family, and finally send his wife to a madhouse.

We publish all Mr. Arthur's new books, also works of History, Biography, &c., for which we want Agents in all parts of the United States, to whom the largest commission will be paid, also an extra commission in the way of gifts.

J. W. BRADLEY,
48 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—Specimen copies sent by mail, free, on receipt of the price of book. Oct. 28, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber desiring to follow his children to the "Great West," now offers for sale his farm near Unity Church, Henderson township, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance covered with valuable timber. The improvements are good—a large

STONE HOUSE, good barn, wagon shed, &c.—There is an abundance of fruit trees, a good well of water adjoining the house, and running through one of the fields. This farm is considered the best and most level in the neighborhood.

Terms of sale will be made easy. If not sold before the 1st day of January, 1858, the property will be rented.

Address the subscriber at Huntingdon, Pa.
October 7, 1857-6t. JAMES PORTER.

BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES!—AND TO BE SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES!

MOSES STROUS

Has just opened the largest assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, that ever was received at one time in Huntingdon, consisting of every article of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

And a tremendous stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

such as Overcoats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps of all sizes for old and young.

GROCERIES of the best, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with goods and prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, —every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS,
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified, that the following articles were purchased by the subscriber, at Constable's sale, on Monday the 28th day of September, 1857, as the property of John L. Hoffer, to wit: One black mare and halter, one plough and swingle-tree, one harrow, five cags of bees, three sleds, one bull, one wind mill, one grind stone, and one sow and six pigs, and that he has left the same on loan, in the possession and use of the said Hoffer.
Oct. 14, 1857. JOHN C. COUCH.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels	9 00
Superior Quarters	7 00
Gold Spectacles	7 00
Fine Silver do	1 50
Gold Bracelets	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾ cts. Lunet 25: other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.

☞On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash. LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.

Our stock of Bar and Round Iron is complete. Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This Improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the STRONGEST and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL Roofing, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.
August 19, 1857.

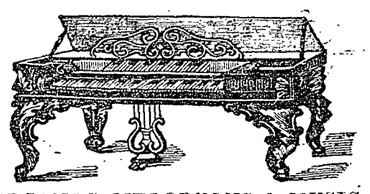
THE LATEST and NEWEST Styles of Ladies' Collars at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

ALLWOOL, Ingrain, Venitian, List and Rag Carpets; also Jute and Allicot Mats can be had cheap at the store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
AGENT FOR THE SALE

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

For the Farmer.

The Agricultural Value and Uses of Lime and Marl.

Among mineral manures none are more highly valued than lime and its various admixtures with marl and other earthy substances. That lime furnishes any absolute nutrition to the plant is extremely doubtful, as very few traces of it are ever found in analyzing the different kinds of vegetables. Its great advantages as a fertilizer appear to be almost entirely derived from its chemical action on various ingredients, and in a certain mechanical influence which often acts favorably in improving the texture of the soil. In order to use lime with any degree of certainty as to its effects, a partial knowledge of its chemical and mechanical uses is absolutely necessary. It is obvious to all, that this substance on different farms produces the most contrary effects. While used with discretion, on some soils it produces the most astonishing results; it is known to be attended with really ruinous effects when applied to marly and calcareous soils, without they have previously been very much reduced, in which case lime can be applied in small quantities in conjunction with other manures. Lime is used with the greatest advantage on peaty soils, and those which contain a large amount of vegetable matter—clayey soils, which need to be acted on by its mechanical effects, in rendering them more light, open and easily cultivated—soils which are barren by the existence of green copperas (proto-sulphate of iron)—those which need potash, and as a general rule, most soils which are sterile and worn out from long and exhausting systems of cultivation.

Marl varies very much in its composition in different localities, but is generally known as a mixture of various kinds of earth with lime; and its value is chiefly estimated by the amount of this mineral which it contains—hence we have clayey, sandy and earthy marls. Although owing its fertilizing qualities mostly to its per centage of lime, its other ingredients are often highly valuable, especially when applied to opposite formations of soil. Thus sandy marl would prove the best of fertilizers for a stiff clay. In England the value of marl has long been recognized, and we are informed that leases were granted as far back as the reign of Edward I. which compelled the tenants to make use of it, but its use is much less employed since lime has become more known.

The farmers at one time were so confident of its virtues, that they depended almost entirely on it, and made it supersede the use of dung, by which means they were enabled to sell large quantities of hay and straw. But this course, although it enabled them for a time to raise good crops, eventually reduced the soil, and "thus has arisen the old saying which was cited by Barneby George, who wrote so long ago as the middle of the sixteenth century, that *lime and marl are good for the father but bad for the son.*" But this saying, like many others of ancient date, is evidently an error when they are judiciously employed in connection with animal and vegetable manures.

As the value of marl is computed by the quantity of lime which it possesses, that value can be roughly ascertained by the effervescence which ensues when vinegar or muriatic acid is poured on it, after which a chemical analysis, if deemed expedient, would show the exact percentage of this and all other ingredients. When a bed of marl is first found and no good reasons are given for its use, farmers should be careful to use it first in small quantities, and thus experiment with it until they are perfectly satisfied of its real worth. In order to get poor land into a good state of productiveness by lime and marl, it is also necessary to manure highly with animal and vegetable fertilizers, such as stable manures. But where it is impossible from the scarcity of these manures to bring it up in this way—the cheaper but slower process, of plowing under green crops, can be resorted to with almost equal success. Clover is perhaps the best crop to turn under when the land is in good heart enough to produce it; but when too poor for its production, buckwheat can always be relied on until the soil is sufficiently replenished for the growth of clover or lucern.

Farmers possessing fertile land, must be aware by what has been previously said, that if they find the use of lime or marl beneficial to their crops, they must not rely too implicitly on this class of (mineral) fertilizers; but rather increase than diminish the amount of farm yard manures. For the increase of the crops which is produced by liming, rather tends to exhaust the soil of its necessary ingredients, and to destroy its fertility, so that while the use of lime is continued, it becomes more than ever important not to decrease the use of other manures. All this extra labor and expense bestowed on this system of cultivation will be doubly repaying, for if there is any profit in raising medium crops on a farm, this profit rapidly swells when the same land is made to produce large and abundant returns.

Most marls need to be drawn out and exposed to the action of the weather for some months before it is intended to use them, that they may be pulverized and made suitable for application by the action of the weather. Some kinds are so stiff and unmanageable, as to need the action of both the summer and winter elements to reduce them to a proper state of fineness for application.

Lime should not be applied in its caustic state, except to lands containing large quantities of inactive vegetable matter, and on those in which organic manure is contained unchanged and ineffective. When partially slacked and reduced to fineness by exposure to the air, it possesses sufficient caustic properties for all other soils, if applied soon after being slacked. Mild lime, after being reduced to a powder, is more beneficial to all lands, with the exception of the above, as it does not exhaust the vegetable matter in any greater quantity than is required for the growth of the crop. The trifling saving which might be gained by the immediate application of caustic lime, would never pay for its injurious effects on all soils, excepting those which contain large quantities of organic matters requiring to be dissipated. Besides, caustic lime should not be used in contact with seeds or herbage; and when applied to clays for the purpose of improving the texture of the soil, it frequently causes quite the contrary effect, as it unites in a mortar with the clay, causing it to harden and form cakes. In most all cases, we think it is self-evident that lime should be applied after air-slacking, in its mild (carbonated) form.

We are frequently asked whether lime will benefit soils associated with limestone rocks. Such soils frequently contain lime in sufficient quantities; but this is not invariably the case, as soils sometimes resting on limestone, or abounding in loose limestone and shells, are frequently devoid of lime in such a form as to be useful. We can only account for this phenomenon by supposing that the soil was originally derived from some other source than these rocks, or that the firm texture of them has prevented their crumbling enough to benefit the land. Thus it often proves that liming is beneficial on what is called limestone land. We should advise its use in small quantities at first on such lands, without the owner is perfectly satisfied by analysis that his land is totally deficient. By pouring muriatic acid or vinegar on a small portion, he can at least tell if it contains lime to any considerable degree. G. T. H.

Country Gentleman.

From the Country Gentleman.

The Chinese Sugar Cane.

The cultivation of this plant having deservedly, I think, attracted so much attention during the past season, induces me, notwithstanding the numerous communications you have received upon the subject, to trouble you with a brief account of my experiments, conducted with some care, and with a view of testing the value of the plant for at least some of the purposes for which it has been recommended.

On the 13th of May, having previously plowed to the depth of nine inches, I planted the seed in a rather stiff (although not hard) clay soil, upon a piece of land recently purchased, which had been heavily cropped and badly managed for several years; the former owner having acted upon the plan of getting all he could from the soil without the trouble or expense of making any return, to restore its exhausted strength. The soil, therefore, I regarded as scarcely capable of producing a fair crop of corn or potatoes. The only fertilizer employed was a light deposit of stable manure in the hills. Four rows, each 210 feet long, and 3 feet apart, were first planted with 4 to 5 seeds, in hills two feet apart; the plants afterwards, when 5 to 6 inches high, being thinned to two in a hill—*at the same* time four rows adjoining, and three feet apart, were planted by drilling the seed, so that the plants when up, stood about two inches apart. My diary shows that on the day after planting, a cold rain set in, and continued with little intermission until the 21st—more than a week after. I greatly feared that the unfavorable weather would render a second planting necessary; but to my surprise, in 17 days from the time of sowing, the plants began to make their appearance, and came up with such regularity I doubt whether a dozen seeds failed to germinate. The weather continuing cold and wet, the plants made slow progress, assuming a sickly, yellow hue, with but little improvement until after the 20th of June, when the season becoming warmer, they began and continued to grow with rapidity; and on the 6th of August those in the drilled rows had attained an almost perfectly uniform height of seven feet; and having thrown up a great number of suckers, stood upon an average not more than one inch apart in the rows.—Upon the last day mentioned, I began cutting the canes in the drilled rows for soiling, taking them off immediately above the second joint. The yield, at this time, I estimated as more than equal to what would have been obtained from double the quantity of land, if sowed at the same time and in the same manner with Indian corn; and was eaten by cows and horses with far greater relish.

The only cultivation given at any time during the entire season, was once hoeing, and afterwards keeping down the grass between the rows with the cultivator.

In about one week after cutting as above stated, new shoots began to appear from the old canes at the points of severance, and in many cases from the roots; growing with greater rapidity, although more slender, than the original plant in the first instance. These have now (Oct. 21st,) attained an average height of about six feet; the most of them having formed seed, but will not mature it.

The four rows planted in hills first referred to, I preserved for the production of seed and syrup; and on the 19th of September, the canes (including suckers,) from one third of the land occuped, averaging about six in each hill, and of an average height of about 12 feet, (although some measured 15 feet, having nearly ripened the seed, were cut down, and after separating the tops at the second joint below the head, and taking off the blades, were cut into pieces of about one inch in length, by passing through a common straw cutter; the canes after being cut measuring fifteen bushels. My facilities for extracting the juice were exceedingly imperfect, being obliged to use a common old-fashioned cider-mill and press; and on account of an accident to the former, was unable to grind the cane perfectly. I succeeded however, in obtaining sixteen gallons of juice; and had my arrangements been perfect, am confident I would have had six or eight gallons more. Thirteen gallons of the juice was placed in an iron boiler, and after boiling slowly eight hours, (which was longer than necessary, and adding when half done, one gill of lime water, produced nearly two gallons of syrup or molasses, equal in flavor and quality to any similar article it has ever been my fortune to see.

The result, therefore, of my experiments, lead me to the conclusion that the accounts heretofore published as to the value of the Chinese Sugar Cane, are not exaggerated; that it may be grown upon almost any ordinary soil, requiring no more attention than is profitably bestowed upon a crop of Indian Corn: that as a soiling crop it is far superior both in quantity and quality to Indian corn, producing as a first crop more than can be obtained from any other plant in cultivation; and after once cut, again producing a valuable crop; and that a superior article of syrup can be produced at little cost or trouble.

I feel that in the prosecution of these simple experiments, I have not only been repaid for my trouble, but have demonstrated to my satisfaction, that the Sugar Cane will prove to be one of the greatest acquisitions to the agricultural productions of our country, that has been introduced for many years.

North View, Baltimore co., Md.

Written for the Globe.

Light amid Darkness.

BY LEROY.

Human sympathy has in itself a balm for the wounded heart; but it is not powerful enough to enable the heart almost crushed with sorrow, to bear up beneath the most afflictive dispensations of God's providence.

The all-sustaining grace of a merciful sovereign, and the tender sympathy of a loving Saviour are necessary to cheer the saddened heart and bring back the smile of hope to the tearful eye of the mourner. Oh! how miserable beyond comprehension, must be the hearts of those, who, when they consign to the silent grave the objects of their strongest affections, have no sympathizing Redeemer upon whose bosom they may lean and pour out all their sorrows. It is natural that we should mourn for those who have left us for a season, but when we have an assurance that they are now enjoying felicity supreme, light breaks in through darkness, and the bitterness of grief gives place to the sweet hope of a joyful reunion above. And what rich pleasure we derive from drawing aside the thin veil that separates time from eternity, and following the ransomed spirit of the beloved one in its upward flight and beholding its entrance into the haven of eternal rest.

Yes, when we gather around the family board and see the vacant chair, we think of the glorious scene about being witnessed by our departed friend, when for the first time in the heavenly land, in the embrace of former friends, and wearing a crown given him by his Lord, he sits down to partake of the marriage supper of the Lamb.

Methinks I can almost see the happy group, and hear the sweet music of their golden harps. Around him are gathered many of his associates, welcoming him to the rich fruition of those exalted sciences, into whose hidden mysterics, they had delighted to search during their pilgrimage here below.

My readers may, perhaps, call these thoughts the productions of a vivid imagination, and condemn the writer for letting his thoughts soar beyond the limits of space; but I believe that to the christian, these things become the realities of *faith*, and not, as some suppose, the creations of *fancy*. I love to meditate upon the glories of heaven; for by so doing, my affections are drawn away from earth and placed upon those objects which prove fountains, whose waters grow sweeter the deeper draughts we take.

And is it not natural that we should do so? If some earthly friend were to bequeeth to us a beautiful estate, whose gorgeous halls are decorated with regal splendor, whose extensive parks are of the most pleasing aspect, and melodious with the voices of the sweetest songsters, whose flowers are the fairest, and fruits most delicious, and to add to all its other attractions, fountains of crystal water invigorating the fields, and murmuring in soft music amid the grassy vales; would it be possible to banish it, with all its beauties, from our minds, while on our way to take possession of it? Would it not almost entirely engross our attention, and be the subject of conversation with others, thus awakening the liveliest emotions of gratitude and love for that friend who was so beneficent? And shall we travellers to the heavenly inheritance, concerning whose beauties the apostle says—"eye hath not seen, nor hath ear heard," have our thoughts bound down to the groveling trifles of earth, and never let them meditate upon the far surpassing loveliness of that home which a benificent father has prepared for his dear children?

But when we realize that many of our dear ones are there awaiting our advent, O! how much more should our thoughts be fixed upon it; and with what alacrity should we press forward in the heavenly road.

Amid sorrows there are pleasures,
And Hope's star is ever bright;
Our afflictions are our treasures,
For in darkness there is light.

Spruce Creek, Pa.

THE MOUNTAIN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Mountain Female Seminary, Birmingham, will open for the reception of students on the 16th of November. For information apply to
S. G. GRIER, Principal.
Birmingham, Pa., Oct. 21, 1857.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
References—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner & Shipper of Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon, Pa.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30 received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL for sale by J. PALMER & CO. MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA. May 12, 1857.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

HAMS and SHOULDERS just received and for sale by W. J. GEISSINGER.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

REVOLVERS—a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by May 20. 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

JEWELRY—A new stock just opened by JOHN FRISCH.

PORTE MONNAIES, Spectacles, Fancy Articles, &c., a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

CORNELIAN FINGER RINGS—a large assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, from $2 up to $200, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them at Sept. 2, 1857. LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.
If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.
W. J. GEISSINGER.
May 20, 1857.

300 SACKS Ground Alum Salt, for sale, wholesale and retail, very low. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
JNO. CRESSWELL & SON.
Petersburg, Sept. 9, 1857.

UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited. JOSEPH FUSSELL,
No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market,
Sept. 2, 1857—3m. Philadelphia.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.
All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.
Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.
100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.
Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.
100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.
3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.
500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.
The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.
DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*
HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Conchfoody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.
Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.
November 26. 1856.

William Henry Leas. Samuel Harsh.
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, Des Moines, Iowa.
We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.
ALSO,
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, Leavenworth City, Kansas.
One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.
References:
W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Santee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. M. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
March 18, 1857-1y.

SPRING GOODS.—NEW STORE IN WEST HUNTINGDON!
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a new store in West Huntingdon, near the old Juniata bridge, where he will be glad to receive the calls of those who may be willing to patronize him. His stock consists of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats and Caps, &c., to which the attention of buyers is invited. Almost every article usually kept in country stores can be found among my stock. All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest!
Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
WM. J. GEISSINGER.
West Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

GUANO! GUANO!! GUANO!!
ALL KINDS.
LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—
7,000 TONS!
FARMERS! go for your Wheat crops, use LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, at 2¼ cts. a lb. or $40 a Ton: or use
LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER,
at $3,50 a Bbl. or $25 a ton. One barrel of either is sufficient for an acre of Wheat.
THESE ARE PERMANENT MANURES, made of reliable CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, and have been in successful use for the past Six Years, improving the soil and increasing the value of the land.
FOUR DIPLOMAS from the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania; New Jersey; Delaware and the Crystal Palace Association of the City of New York, have been received for these Valuable Fertilizers.
PAMPHLETS in the ENGLISH & GERMAN Language can be had by application at the office.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.
The above Fertilizers, *delivered FREE of Cartage* to any wharf in the old City Proper.
ORDERS sent by Mail accompanied with Cash or Drafts, will be promptly shipped to any part of the world.
GEORGE A. LEINAU, *Proprietor.*
No. 19 South FRONT street, Philadelphia City, Pa.
Philadelphia, July 22, 1857-4m.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, Proprietor.
Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.—JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET St., above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and Childrens *FANCY FURS.* Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of *Dealers* and the *Public* generally to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children: their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs*, that will be worn during the Season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the *finest Russian Sable* to the lowest price Domestic Furs.
For Gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur Collars, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c; being the direct Importers of all our Furs, and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices.—*We only ask a call.*
JOHN FAREIRA & CO.
No. 818 MARKET Street, above Eighth,
Sept. 16, 1857.—4m. Philadelphia.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Sniza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, *just* received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal.
Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " "
Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [junc10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of CUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop, on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.
Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Couts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.
Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.
Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.
August 22, 1855-tf.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.
They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.
They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.
Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "*a full turn out*" of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill.
FISHER & McMURTRIE.
Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.
His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. June 18.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.
The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.
LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C. LONG & DECKER,
Inform their friends and the public generally, that they have enlarged their business, and are now prepared to accommodate all who may give them a call, with GROCERIES of the best, CONFECTIONARIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, FANCY ARTICLES, SALT, and a great variety of Goods too numerous to mention.
Thankful for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of public patronage, as we are determined to please all.
Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

WAR IN KANSAS! ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY. R. C. McGILL & CROSS wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they have the above foundry in full blast, and are prepared to furnish castings of every description, stoves of all kinds and sizes for wood or coal, improved plough shears for all kinds of ploughs, threshing machines, the best in the five counties. In short, everything in the casting line; and having turning lathes we will finish any work that requires turning. All of which we will sell cheap for cash, lumber, and all kinds of country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, being practical workmen of long experience in the business, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. R. C. McGILL & CROSS.
Alexandria, April 29, 1857.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves.
LOVE & McDIVITT.
Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, Tipton, Blair County, Pa., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.
McCAULEY & CO.
Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, rich styles, and very cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.